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Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Summary record of the 6th meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 6 October 2006, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Acharya ..... (Nepal)
later: Mr. Andersson (Vice-Chairman) ..... (Sweden)
later: Mr. Acharya (Chairman) ..... (Nepal)

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* Items which the Committee has decided to consider together.

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06-55679 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Agenda item 39: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Territories not covered under other items) (*continued*)

Hearing of petitioners (*continued*)

Question of Western Sahara (A/C.4/61/4/Add.9-Add.11, Add.20, Add.28, Add.30 and Add.31)

1. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Ahl Mayara (Association de l'unité et de la réconciliation) took a place at the petitioners' table.*

2. **Mr. Ahl Mayara** (Association de l'unité et de la réconciliation) said that the conflict in Western Sahara was a threat to peace and security in the region. Had there been true will to negotiate a political solution, the issue would not have taken such a dangerous turn. He had hoped that the action of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), with the participation of his association, would have led to a viable plan for peace. However, it had been impossible for MINURSO to implement the settlement proposals. MINURSO's Identification Commission had concluded that the majority of the population in the Sahara region and in the south of Morocco thought that the best solution was autonomy.

3. By proposing that the people of Western Sahara be granted regional autonomy Morocco had demonstrated a willingness to find a solution that would ensure peace, prosperity and development for everyone in the region.

4. *Mr. Ahl Mayara withdrew.*

5. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Ballali (Association of Saharan Parents and Victims of Repression) took a place at the petitioners' table.*

6. **Mr. Ballali** (Association of Saharan Parents and Victims of Repression) said that the 1997 Houston Agreement had marked the beginning of a new approach to finding an inclusive and equitable solution and he believed that it had become clear that that solution was wide autonomy. The United Nations had called for a negotiated political solution. Such a solution needed to foster unity in the Maghreb so as to protect the region from the threats of balkanization and international terrorism. Algeria must lend a helping hand so that refugees scattered in Mauritania, Algeria and Spain could return to their land. He believed that the implementation of wide autonomy that respected local identity and traditions would be well received, even by Saharans living in other lands and he appealed to the United Nations to make efforts to convince Frente POLISARIO and Algeria to think long and hard about this proposal. The Saharan people had suffered for 30 years; that was enough.

7. *Mr. Ballali withdrew.*

8. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Ms. Jávega Soley (Asociación Saharaui para la Defensa de Derechos Humanos) took a place at the petitioners' table.*

9. **Ms. Jávega Soley** (Asociación Saharaui para la Defensa de Derechos Humanos (ASADEDH)) said that one possible intermediate solution to the conflict would be to declare Western Sahara an autonomous region within the Kingdom of Morocco. As such it would have legislative autonomy, executive power within the legal order of the state and its own representatives and Morocco's territorial integrity would be preserved. Spain was an example of such a system, for it had 19 autonomous communities — all within the legal framework of the Constitution of 1978 — each of which had issues that were governed centrally, jointly and autonomously, and each of which decided how far it participated in the central government. The Spanish system had been functioning for over 25 years. Such a solution would not only change the people's lives for the better but also allow the Kingdom of Morocco to grow as a nation at all levels.

10. The true problem was Algeria, which financed and supported the Frente POLISARIO. and which was not interested in a solution and Morocco was suffering the direct consequences. ASADEDH denounced Algeria for refusing to allow a census to be taken of Saharan exiles in Algerian camps and for the serious human rights violations committed on a daily basis in camps managed by the Frente POLISARIO.

11. It supported the call of the Secretary-General for a negotiated, political solution and welcomed the courage shown by the King of Morocco in creating the Royal Advisory Council for Saharan Affairs (CORCAS), in which all the political and tribal leanings of the region would undoubtedly be reflected.

12. *Ms. Jávega Soley withdrew.*

13. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Martín Martín (Partido independiente de Lanzarote (PIL)) took a place at the petitioners' table.*

14. **Mr. Martín Martín** (Partido independiente de Lanzarote (PIL)) said that the artificial conflict was the result of the colonial negligence of Spain and of the Cold War; while its main victims were the Saharans, in particular those living in camps, it had also caused much suffering in Moroccan families. The constant threat that fighting would resume was intolerable. Autonomy for Western Sahara within the Kingdom of Morocco would be a way to end the tragedy of the Tindouf camps and normalize the social, economic and political life of Morocco. PIL was in favour of the proposed autonomy as it would allow the Saharans to maintain their culture and identity within a stable context, encourage a peaceful transition and safeguard their human rights.

15. No attempt to achieve regional stability would be complete if it did not involve Algeria; the latter should seek a peaceful solution with other parties to the conflict. For the Canary Islands achieving stability in the Maghreb and promoting development of the parties involved and of the Canary islands, within a framework of security, had become a moral obligation. PIL was in favour of a solution in which those were neither winners nor losers.

16. *Mr. Martín Martín withdrew.*

17. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Ms. Ebbi (Royal Advisory Council for Saharan Affairs (CORCAS) and Comité para la reagrupación de familias saharauis (COREFASA)) took a place at the petitioners' table.*

18. **Ms. Ebbi** (Royal Advisory Council for Saharan Affairs (CORCAS) and Comité para la reagrupación de familias saharauis (COREFASA)) noted that Morocco had proposed that the Saharan people be given broad autonomy over political, economic, social and cultural affairs, within the Kingdom of Morocco. The proposal was widely supported within political and social circles in Morocco.

19. CORCAS had been created on 25 March 2006 and represented both traditional and modern sides of Saharan society. It was made up of five committees. The Saharan people — those in the Tindouf camps as well as those in the national territory — were being called on to participate in that historic event. Autonomy would ensure stability and provide an honourable way out, leaving neither winners nor losers.

20. *Ms. Ebbi withdrew.*

21. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Bouh (Former member of the political bureau of the Frente POLISARIO) took a place at the petitioners' table.*

22. **Mr. Bouh** (Former member of the political bureau of the Frente POLISARIO) said that although the issue of Western Sahara had been presented as an issue of decolonization it was, in fact, a struggle for regional supremacy, in which the Saharan people were being used as pawns. After citing some examples of the Algerian Army's direct involvement in events, he said that, notwithstanding the Government's claims about its good intentions, it was clear that Algeria was behind all the actions taken by the Frente POLISARIO.

23. General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 was not, in fact, applicable to Western Sahara, for the majority of the Saharan population lived peacefully in southern Morocco. More than 40 Saharans had been elected to positions in administration or the national parliament.

24. Given that the conflict had been going on for nearly 30 years, it was high time the international community took firm steps to seek a definitive solution based solely on the interests of the Saharan people. The creation of the Royal Advisory Council for Saharan Affairs (CORCAS) demonstrated the clear will of Morocco to arrive at a solution. The majority of the Saharan people fully supported the proposal for autonomy. Yet the efforts of Morocco and others were being blocked by the Algerian authorities. He called on his old friends of the Frente POLISARIO to help build a better future, and put a stop to the conflict so that the military arsenal of the Frente POLISARIO, supported by Algeria, would not further fuel terrorism in the region. Complete separation was impossible and would bring about civil war among the Saharans. Autonomy was the best guarantee of regional security and calm.

25. *Mr. Bouh withdrew.*

26. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Boukhari (Frente POLISARIO) took a place at the petitioners' table.*

27. **Mr. Boukhari** (Frente POLISARIO) said that the colonial occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco represented a challenge to the authority and principles

of the United Nations. In his report on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2006/249), the Secretary-General had recalled that Morocco's sovereignty claim had not been recognized by any State. Furthermore, the Secretary-General had stated that the United Nations could not endorse any peace plan for Western Sahara that excluded the right of the Saharan people to self-determination. The Secretary-General had also expressed his concern about human rights abuses in Western Sahara. The cruelty of the Moroccan repression against the Saharan people was unspeakable. In 2005, the mass graves of 50 Saharans who had disappeared after being kidnapped by the Moroccan occupying forces had been uncovered in southern Morocco; 526 Saharan civilians and 151 prisoners of war remained unaccounted for and there were still Saharan detainees in the prison of El Aaiún. The pro-independence demonstrations that had taken place in El Aaiún had been brutally suppressed. Morocco was attempting to hide those facts from the outside world by denying independent observers access to that Territory.

28. Morocco had complicated the peace process and was trying to advocate a solution of autonomy for Western Sahara in the framework of a claim of Moroccan sovereignty. That proposal was completely unacceptable because the Saharan people were the only depository of the sovereignty of that Territory and they were entitled to make their own decisions in a referendum organized by the United Nations. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Saharans could decide whether they wanted to be a part of Morocco or opt for independence, and that decision must be respected. Furthermore, the proposal endorsed by Morocco implied putting an end to the ceasefire and threatening the stability of that region as a whole. It was important to remember that the self-determination referendum remained the only mutually acceptable political solution and the only arrangement endorsed by the United Nations. For the Frente POLISARIO, that self-determination referendum was non-negotiable.

29. *Mr. Boukhari withdrew.*

Question of the United States Virgin Islands (A/61/23, chaps. IX and XII)

30. **Mr. Jones** (United States) said that it had come to the attention of his delegation that Mr. Corbin, a resident of the United States Virgin Islands, had requested permission to address the Special Committee in an official capacity. However, the United States Virgin Islands was an insular Territory of the United States and the Government of the United States was the administering Power. Mr. Corbin was not a member of the United States delegation and had no standing to address the Special Committee in an official capacity. While his delegation would not object to Mr. Corbin addressing the Committee on that occasion, that should not be regarded as his delegation's final views on that matter.

31. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Corbin (United States Virgin Islands) took a place at the table.*

32. **Mr. Corbin** (United States Virgin Islands) said that it was the established practice of the Special Committee to grant hearings to the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and his Government welcomed the opportunity to participate in the discussions. Lack of implementation of the decolonization resolutions continued to delay the decolonization process and his Government welcomed the "*Plan of Implementation of the Decolonization Mandate*" contained in document A/60/853. It was only through the careful adherence to all the integrated elements of that plan that the United Nations and the international community could succeed in implementing the General Assembly's mandate. Since 1950, the General Assembly had supported the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and that participation was critical to the decolonization process.

33. Since 1984, his Government had benefited from associate membership of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) with the concurrence of the administering Power. Associate members had participated as observers in United Nations conferences and special sessions of the General Assembly between 1992 and 2005, with the concurrence of all member States. In 1998 and 2004 ECLAC had adopted two resolutions with a view to determining how its associate members could participate in the relevant programmes of the Economic and Social Council. Some States that had supported that initiative had later raised objections on constitutional grounds. However, those objections seemed misplaced because the Territories participated in other United Nations bodies without similar objections being raised and those objections had delayed the adoption of resolutions. Restricting his

Government's participation in United Nations programmes hindered progress towards self-determination. His Government welcomed the initiative of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to commemorate the year 2007 as the two hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade because the people of the United States Virgin Islands were descendants of Africans who had been captured in that trans-Atlantic slave trade.

34. *Mr. Corbin withdrew.*

Agenda item 35: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (*continued*) (A/61/23, chaps. VII and XII, and A/61/70)

Agenda item 36: Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories (*continued*) (A/61/23, chaps. V and XII)

Agenda item 37: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (*continued*) (A/61/23, chaps. VI and XII, and A/61/62)

Agenda item 38: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (*continued*) (A/61/66)

Agenda item 39: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Territories not covered under other agenda items) (*continued*) (A/61/23 and A/61/121)

35. **Mr. Al-Zayani** (Bahrain) said that it was difficult to grasp the bitter past of suffering experienced by peoples under colonialism given that human rights were currently enshrined in a number of international instruments. He then reviewed the various instruments starting with the Charter of the United Nations and ending with General Assembly resolution 55/146 which declared the period 2001-2010 the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

36. **Mr. Barnes** (Liberia) recalled that his country had been at the forefront of the liberation of the African continent from colonial domination and that, in September 1961, as the first African member to serve as President of the Security Council, it had reminded the Council of its Charter obligation that Territories under colonial rule should be allowed to determine their destiny and have control of their natural resources. He appealed to the administering Powers to adhere to the rule of law and democratic principles so that the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories could be granted the right of self-determination. His delegation supported the holding of a referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara and called on all parties to accept the outcome of that referendum.

37. **Mr. Sow** (Guinea) said that while it was regrettable that the decolonization process had stagnated, there had been some positive developments, including the practice of visiting missions, the participation of the administering Powers and representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Special Committee, the holding of regional seminars, the establishment of a dialogue between the Special Committee and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and the dissemination of information on decolonization to the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The fact that the Special Committee had been authorized by the General Assembly to meet at locations other than at United Nations headquarters was also a positive development. His delegation welcomed the progress that had been made in the question of Tokelau and called on the administering Powers of the other Territories to increase their cooperation with the Special Committee.

38. Noting that, despite some positive developments, no solution had been found as yet to the question of Western Sahara, he called on the parties to increase their cooperation with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, with a view to seeking a fair and definitive political solution that would guarantee peace and stability in the region. The establishment of the Royal Advisory Council for Saharan Affairs (CORCAS) showed that Morocco was willing to work towards a political solution. His delegation hoped that the resolution to be adopted by the current session would be based on the consensus reached at the recent summit of the non-aligned countries in Havana and recommended that the General Assembly should grant

39. *Mr. Andersson (Sweden), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

40. **Ms. Mujuma** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that while little progress had been made towards the eradication of colonialism, the Committee should continue to give priority to the issue and focus on the measures that needed to be taken. All the parties concerned, including the administering Powers, should play an active role in facilitating the implementation of the various General Assembly resolutions and decisions pertaining to decolonization.

41. In that connection, her delegation welcomed the referendum on the future status of Tokelau that had been held earlier in the year. It was reassuring that, although the two-thirds majority necessary to change the Territory's status had not been attained, the Government of New Zealand and the Tokelau Council had agreed to maintain the referendum package of a draft constitution and a draft treaty of free association. Her delegation called on other administering Powers to extend cooperation similar to that extended by New Zealand in support of the right to self-determination and decolonization.

42. Finally, she said that the question of Western Sahara must not be allowed to drag on. A mutually acceptable solution must be found that provided for self-determination by the people of Western Sahara through direct negotiations, without any preconditions. The efforts of the Personal Envoy for Western Sahara should be encouraged.

43. **Mr. Kafando** (Burkina Faso) said that, although some significant results had been achieved, particularly in Africa, colonialism was far from having been eradicated. The Committee should therefore make every effort to complete the task of decolonization, for the latter was, after slavery, the greatest blot on the history of the world.

44. With regard to the question of Western Sahara, it was regrettable that, despite efforts going back over three decades by successive Secretaries-General to find a solution on the basis of numerous initiatives, peace plans, framework agreements, special envoys and calls for cooperation by the parties, no permanent solution had, as yet, been found. His delegation commended the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy to Western Sahara and MINURSO for their work, which, though not easy, remained useful. Peace in the Maghreb was important for the stability of Africa and the world as a whole. His delegation was therefore in favour of a negotiated and consensual political solution on the basis of a frank and constructive dialogue between the parties concerned. It was encouraging that Morocco had expressed itself willing to engage in detailed and constructive negotiations. Indeed, negotiation was the only realistic way forward.

45. **Mr. Antonio** (Angola) said that since little progress had been made over the past few years, the Committee should try to adopt an innovative approach to the decolonization of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. He expressed concern at the lack of progress made on the question of Western Sahara and said that the Committee should begin by reaffirming the already agreed principles. The search for a solution should take into account the right of the people of Western Sahara to choose their own destiny, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1429 (2002). The parties should facilitate the work of the Security Council and the Secretary-General by refraining from making proposals that might hinder smooth progress to a solution. His delegation was concerned by signs of unrest and reports of human rights violations in Western Sahara. It called for a principle-based solution to the problem.

46. **Ms. Abushagour** (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that while much had been achieved with regard to the eradication of colonialism, lately progress had been somewhat disappointing. She called on the administering Powers to cooperate unconditionally with the Special Committee, in order to help the peoples under their administration build up their institutions and become self-reliant and should refrain from enacting laws and from taking measures that would permanently bind the citizens of those Territories to them. She further urged the States concerned to stop using the Territories under their administration for military purposes; they should instead safeguard the natural resources in those Territories and compensate their peoples for the consequences of any misuse of their resources and land.

47. Greater effort should also be devoted to enabling peoples under foreign rule to exercise their right to self-determination, irrespective of a Territory's size, number of inhabitants and volume of resources. The Palestinian people continued to suffer under Israeli occupation and to be subjected to siege and starvation and the United Nations was unable to compel the

occupying Power to obey international law. She appealed to all States to cooperate with the Committee in order to eradicate the last surviving pockets of colonialism.

48. *Mr. Acharya resumed the Chair.*

49. **Mr. Maema** (Lesotho), speaking on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), said that, despite the commendable efforts by the Committee, particularly its visits to individual territories to familiarize itself with the situation on the ground, 16 countries remained on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories and no significant progress had been made since Timor-Leste had gained its independence.

50. It was encouraging to see that a referendum had been held in February 2006 to determine the future status of Tokelau although, regrettably, the results of the referendum had not changed the Territory's status. He acknowledged the continued efforts by the Government of New Zealand and the people of Tokelau to support the Territory's move towards greater self-governance and expressed the hope that other administering Powers would follow New Zealand's example.

51. It was regrettable that, despite the Secretary-General's efforts to resolve the question of Western Sahara, the Saharan people continued to be denied their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. SADC urged the Government of Morocco to accept the plan submitted by Mr. James A. Baker III; that would involve the holding of a free and fair referendum in the territory as envisaged in the Settlement Plan for Western Sahara.

52. Finally, SADC called for the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2001-2010), for there would be no peace or development so long as there were people living under colonial or foreign occupation and domination.

53. **Mr. Vakulhavanji** (Mozambique), after commending the Secretary-General for his efforts in assisting the parties to reach an acceptable political solution to the question of Western Sahara, said that the issued deserved the particular attention of the international community. His delegation reaffirmed its support for the Settlement Plan as the only legal framework for the definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara and it urged the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy and his Special Representative to ensure the implementation of the Plan.

54. **Mr. Sahel** (Morocco) observed that, at Algeria's insistence, the question of Western Sahara was once again on the Committee's agenda. Not only had Algeria been conducting a campaign to impede Morocco's territorial integrity but it was fully responsible for the human tragedy of the Tindouf camps in southern Algeria, where refugees were forcibly held in desolate circumstances and where the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had for 30 years been denied the right to conduct a census. Hundreds of Moroccan prisoners had been beaten, tortured and humiliated and had even died in those centres, in violation of elementary humanitarian law. Algeria should be punished for that crime against humanity.

55. Anxious to end the dispute, Morocco had asked the United Nations to mediate. The United Nations Settlement Plan, however, had subsequently been declared inapplicable by the Security Council itself, while the constructive 2001 draft Framework Agreement proposed by the Secretary-General's then Personal Envoy had later been rejected out of hand by Algeria. The latter had then, in Houston, made a counterproposal, namely, partition of the Sahara and its people — a very selective approach to self-determination. Still later, due to disagreements over the composition of the electoral lists — from which Algeria and the Frente POLISARIO wanted to exclude thousands of legitimate Saharans — the Personal Envoy's proposed 2003 Peace Plan for the Self-Determination of the People of Western Sahara had not met with the required consent of the parties. In all resolutions since resolution 1541 (2004), the Security Council had outlined a new course advocated by the international community to break the deadlock — namely, a negotiated political solution. Even the momentum that had thus been created had been blocked by Algeria by its refusal to work with the Secretary-General's new 2004 Personal Envoy; and his 2005 successor had been receiving similar treatment, even though as the Personal Envoy himself had indicated, Algeria held the key to the solution.

56. The international community called on Algeria to abandon its systematic obstruction of the Personal Envoy's current proposals and to stop insisting on the

Peace Plan as the only basis for a settlement. The United Nations-sponsored negotiations must include all parties, including, Algeria; the latter was responsible for starting and sustaining the dispute and should cease pretending that it was not one of the parties.

57. In view of Algeria's rigidity, Morocco had taken the initiative to propose viable autonomy for the inhabitants of the region, allowing them to administer their own affairs within the framework of Morocco's sovereignty and territorial integrity. A broad consultative process with local representatives had begun, at the end of which self-determination under the terms of Security Council resolutions 1514 (2003) and 1541 (2004) and General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) would be offered to the people. Morocco's modern, democratic approach, would allow for the democratic exercise of the individual and collective rights in the Saharan region.

58. Morocco reiterated its willingness to cooperate with the other parties, the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy. It was anxious for a speedy, final solution to the Saharan question in order to relaunch the process of regional integration and help create a prosperous and democratic Maghreb. The Committee's resolution on the question should take account of recent developments, such as the need to break the continuing impasse by moving beyond outdated proposals.

59. **Mr. Ileka** (Democratic Republic of the Congo) urged the parties to the dispute to cooperate in breaking the deadlock and to join in negotiations on an acceptable solution. The Secretary-General and the Security Council must persist in their efforts to work towards a just, lasting and mutually acceptable settlement, which involved negotiations on the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements that were in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations.

60. **Mr. Baali** (Algeria), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of Morocco had twisted the facts. Western Sahara was a Non-Self-Governing Territory on the Committee's list, it was therefore not an issue of a dispute between Morocco and Algeria. No country now recognized Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara. Only a referendum of the people would determine the fate of the Territory.

61. Algeria intended to continue to defend the right to self-determination throughout the world and especially in Africa, where a people was being subjugated by a brother country, itself formerly a colony. Of the so-called proposals outlined by the Moroccan delegation, only the Peace Plan had been unanimously endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 1495 (2003).

62. Morocco had been living outside the law for years and should respect the voice of the Saharan people with regard to their own status.

63. **Mr. Sahel** (Morocco) observed that Algeria specialized in making a travesty of the facts and in referring selectively to the successive proposals for achieving a settlement. It had not even mentioned the proposal it had made in Houston regarding partition.

64. The census issue was an issue only because Algeria opposed inclusion of the Tindouf inmates, as international standards would require.

65. **Mr. Baali** (Algeria) said that there was nothing in any United Nations document to support the allegation that his Government had proposed any partition. On the other hand, Morocco itself had agreed, in 1975, to a partition of the Territory with Mauritania; it would never have done so if, in fact, Western Sahara had been a part of Moroccan territory as it claimed.

66. **Mr. Sahel** (Morocco) observed that delegations were again being treated to a selective reading of the facts. As everyone present was aware, Personal Envoy Baker had often referred to Algeria's partition proposal.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.